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INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1895-SIXTEEN PAGES.

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84 East Washington St. TELEPHONE 1458.

Send us your mail orders. They will have prompt attention, and you will get the lowest prices.

We deliver goods within the city

and to depots free. A remark our customers so frequently make is, "Oh, it is surprising how much I can save by trading here with the Monarch."

Well, why should not you make a sav-ing when you can buy so many things from the Mona; ch at from 25 to 50 per cent. less than others ask. Then everything is so fresh, clean and first-class.

Just received large invoice of Hume's celebrated Columbia River Salmon.

Boneless Codfish, per pound. 5c
Columbia River Salmon, per pound. 9c
Lake Superior Whitefish, per lb... 6c
California Evaporated Peaches ... 10c
These are extra fine goods, and worth

25 per cent. more.
California Prunes, fair size, new.
first-class fruit, per pound...... 5c
We don't offer cheap stock unless it
has the right quality.
Here is good Sweet Corn, per can.. 5c

Don't forget us when you want Teas and Coffees. We sell Teas at 25c and 30c that cannot be duplicated in other stores for less than double the price.

thing drop-prices. Watch our ad. and keep posted.

MONARCH GROCERY COMPANY

Absolute safety against Fire and Burglar. Finest and only vault of the kind in the State. Policeman day and night on guard. Designed for the safe keeping of Money, Bonds, Wills, Deeds, Abstracts, Silver Plate, Jewels and valuable Trunks and Packages, etc.

S. A. Fletcher & Co., Safe Deposit JOHN S. TARKINGTON, Manager.

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Galvanized Netting

Cheaper and botter than ever. LILLY & STALNAKER. Cold wave.

"In the Spring A Young Man's Fancy"

Lightly turns to thoughts of Overcoats of a lighter weight than he has been wearing during the winter months. The WHEN caters to this fancy. This spring you are afforded a superb line of Spring Overcoats from which to make your selection.

Our line of \$12.50 Spring Overcoats is not surpassed in the State—not even by many lines at higher prices. Other Overcoats at \$10, \$8 and \$5. Each coat will fit and wear in the way you expect it to. Better than the low price would justify you in expecting.

THE WHEN

Visited our stores yesterday afternoon at the Grand Opening of the Cooking Exhibit of the

The great Cooking apparatus was given an ovation by the ladies who saw it for the first time, and had its many wonderful features explained to them. served coffee and

To all who called. Remember, this Exhibit will be continued all the week by the representatives of the Majestic Manufacturing Company, which is the largest makers of steel ranges in the world. During the exhibit we are enabled to

MAKE A SPECIAL PRICE

On these ranges through an arrangement with the manufacturers. The Majestic is a wonder to all in its operation, and is warranted for twenty-five years. It burns gas, coal or wood, and is the economical stove to buy.

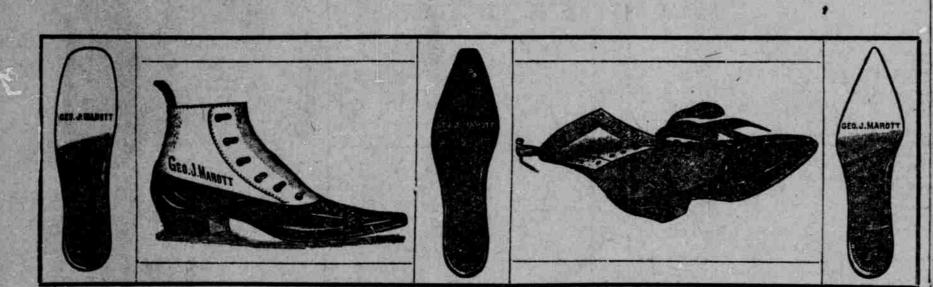
Music and refreshments will be served every day this week.

THE WORLD'S FAIR

OPPOSITE THE CAPITOL.

TALK ABOUT SHOES

FASHIONABLE: AND: VALUE: FOR: MONEY



GEO. J. MAROTT

Has the ONLY SHOE STORE in the STATE.

We carry a LARGER and BETTER STOCK than the entire SHOOTING MATCH, together, of Washington street stores. Come and see SPRING STYLES. Our stock will talk.

GEO. J. MAROTT,

26 and 28 E. WASHINGTON STREET.

FIGHTS WITH HOBOS

FREIGHT TRAIN STOLEN BY A GANG OF FIFTY TRAMPS.

Eleven Captured by Police and Sent

WILMINGTON, Del., March 9.—Last night gang of about fifty tramps captured the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore was broken, and the tramps then atand it was expected that an attack would be made on the engine. But after the tramps had secured possession of the train they began quarreling among themselves, and during one of their fights a man was thrown from the train and it is supposed fatally injured if not killed outright. Conductor Riley telegraphed to this city for assistance, and when the train reached the west yard limits in this city there were about fifty policemen in waiting. As soon as the train was brought to a stop the tramps jumped from the cars and started to run across the fields. The heavy fog prevented the officers from capturing many of the men, but after a running fight they succeeded in overhauling eleven of the gang. When the tramps were cornered they showed fight, and only surrendered at the muzzle of revolvers. This morning the prisoners were given a hearing and sentenced to jail.

When the tramps had taken possession of.
When the officers arrived at the mill they were attacked by the tramps. The police used their revolvers. Jim Freeman, alias Riley, was shot through the heart and instantly killed. Tim Lamman, another tramp, was shot through the breast and fatally wounded. A third tramp was shot through the arm. Twelve of the tramps were captured and are now in the city jail.

DIDN'T GO ASHORE.

It. Was Stormy and the President Spent the Day on the Violet.

CAPE HATTERAS, N. C., March 9 .- A northwest storm began early this morning and prevented any of Captain Donnell's guests aboard the lighthouse tender Violet leaving her, eltaer to go ashore on Cape Hatteras or to the "blinds" on the reef in Pimlico sound, where the ducks are plentiful. The wind shifted to northwest about 4 o'clock this morning, and is blowing a heavy gale. The Violet lies six miles from shore, as near as the depth of water will allow her to go. Though no hunting was done to-day, the presidential party had a pleasant time aboard ship. It is not decided yet how long the Violet will stay here, but she will probably remain over Sunday.

Frank Ives in Police Court. SAN FRANCISCO. March 9.—Frank Ives, the billiardist, was one of the five culprits who were in the police court this morning charged with shooting craps. They were arrested in the Baldwin Hotel barroom. The arresting policeman failed to satisfy the judge that the men had been gambling and the charged were dismissed.

IDEA FOR SILVERITES

NOVEL PROPOSITION ADVANCED BY GEN. ROY STONE, OF NEW YORK.

Plan for Equalizing Reserves of the White Metal in Case All Nations Adopt Bimetallism.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE

ONE OF THE OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF A SPEEDY AGREEMENT.

Congressman Martin's Attempt to Make Democracy Appear as the Only Friend of the Pensioner.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, March 9.- In an interview with the Journal correspondent to-day General Roy Stone, of New York, gave expression to the following interesting views on the forthcoming monetary conference:

the forthcoming monetary conference:

"If the coming monetary conference shall actually attempt to restore the use and value of silver through universal free coinage at the old ratio, or if the British representatives shall even take it into consideration, as they have never yet done, a serious embarrassment and perhaps an insuperable obstacle will be found in the present unequal distribution of silver reserves among the nations of the earth. Apart from the silver in actual circulation, the United States has in its treasury about \$564.000,000. The Bank of France holds \$255,000,000, and the national banks of Austria, Russia, Spain, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal and Switzerland \$180,000,000, or a total of one thousand million dollars, while England and Germany have none at all. Naturally, therefore, one of the first requirements of the representatives of the latter countries, if silver is to be restored to general use a money metal on equal terms with gold would be that an opportunity be provided for their governments to acquire a proper supply of the white metal, and to acquire it on equal terms with other holders—a requirement which, under present conditions, is an obvious impossibility. They will be confronted, moreover, by the fact that their consent to bimetallism will advance the market value of the hoarded silver in other countries more than 120 per cent., or \$550,000,000 in all, and that their governments will have no shafe in this enormous profit; and this fact, which will stand out so plainly in the fog surrounding the subject as to have undue weight in the public mind, will be used with great effect by the enemies of bimetallism.

"If all the silver-holding nations stood on "If all the silver-holding

bimetallism.

"If all the silver-holding nations stood on a like footing in the matter, this embarrassment might be easily removed by an international pooling and redistribution of silver at the market price, as an incident of the college agreement. But it happens that at the market price, as an incident of the colnage agreement. But it happens that none of these nations is equally concerned with ourselves in establishing bimetallism, and none has bought largely of silver on a declining market, as we have done. An endless discussion would, therefore, be necessary before any basis for combined action could be reached, even if such a basis were attainable at all. Such a redistribution would, moreover, give to Germany, which apparently needs no inducemnt to bimetallism, a large share of the profit that ought in fairness to go to England as one of the compensations for her sacrifice as the great creditor nation of the world. While a general pooling agreement would seem, therefore, to be impracticable, an understanding might possibly be had with France for an equitable co-operation with the United States in this direction, and an agreement reached by which Germany could acquire a sufficiency of silver at a satisfactory price, while Great Britain would still have the lion's share of the profit. If this could not be brought about no nation could then object to any agreement between the United States and Great Britain which would promote the result desired by all.

"As matters stand our hoarded silver is a

sult desired by all.
"As matters stand our hoarded silver is "As matters stand our hoarded silver is a white elephant which we cannot use and could not sell without carrying the price down to a point which would finish the ruin of our silver miners and utterly discredit our silver paper. On the other hand, Great Britain could not go into the market and buy an ounce of silver as a preliminary to assured bimetallism without putting the price up to full coinage value. The position of the two nations, therefore, is that of two individuals, one owning the entire marketable stock of a certain commodity and the other controlling the only marand the other controlling the only mar-ket for it; and the natural break for this deadlock between nations, as between in-dividuals, is through combination and profit sharing. Indeed, a decent regard for the good opinion of mankind requires that, when we ask all nations to joint us in so radical a change of monetary systems, we should not be carrying on a private speculation of our own in the result. The benefits of bimetallism to us would be so vance of our silver reserve from p value to par would be the smalles in the long list and we could well afford to share it by selling one-half of our silver to England for gold at the market price. This would add \$127,000,000 to the gold price. This would add \$127,000,000 to the gold reserve and, with our remaining \$282,000,000 of silver made equal to gold, would provide a total available metallic reserve of \$700,000,000, which would put an end to all distrust of our paper money and, with improved business and consequently increased revenues, do away with any need of selling bonds.

of selling bonds.

"The lost values of the last two years, estimated by the New York Tribune at \$6,000,000,000, would be speedily and completely restored, and a portion of the normal gains of those years might even yet be realized. Such a sale would require, of course, the setting free of some of the silver now pledged for paper issues, but that would be easily accomplished as a part of a general bimetallic scheme, through the substitution of other paper. The fact that a portion of the silver is already coined a portion of the silver is already coines would be no hindrance to its sale and the would be no inidiate to its safe and the only drawback in the matter would be that in case of an early meeting of the conference a special session of Congress would be needed to give the requisite authority to the executive or to our conferees to act

in the premises.

"It is not to be supposed, of course, that any consideration of temporary advantage will weigh heavily with the British government on so serious a question and on the whole the indications are not now favorable to obtaining British assent to favorable to obtaining British assent to bimetallism through any means; nevertheless, an active party there is fighting our battle in fighting its own, and we shall do well to give them every help in our power and put no weapons in their enemies' hands.

"The meeting of the monetary conference will intensify the agitation and if the British representatives should defeat bimetallism in the first instance the question.

British representatives should defeat bimetallism in the first instance the question might go to the country at a general election. In that case the full assurance of fair dealing on our part, together with the substantial immediate advantage offered, might very possibly be the feather that would turn the popular scale. In any case we should learn nothing, but would stand better with the world by making the offer. The proposition, however, is so novel that it needs a thorough discussion and an expression of public opinion to warrant any action upon it even by Congress itself, but should it be adopted, simple as it is, it may prove to be the key to the situation, and may reopen the fountains of business and prosperity throughout the

as and prosperity throughout the world." Senators Jones and Teller, of the proposed Senators Jones and Teller, of the proposed international commission, are preparing to leave for their homes. They met at the Capitol to-day and held a brief conference, at which they concluded that there was no probability of the commission having occasion to come together until some time in the summer, if it be called at all, and that any meeting now would be premature and unnecessary.

Ludicrous Effort of Mr. Martin to

PENSION LEGISLATION.

Make a Good Showing. WASHINGTON, March 9 .- The correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writes his paper as follows: Mr. Martin, of Indiana, has prepared a statement which he has given out for publication, intended to show how friendly the Democrats have been to the veterans. It is a very funny statement. It largely consists of bills which his committee considered, but which did not ecome a law. Just how that shows anything more than Mr. Martin's personal record and that of his committee is one of those things "which no fellah can find out," as Dundreary used to say. Credit must be given to Mr. Martin to the extent that he

stood up for the old soldiers. But the rec-

Mr. Martin's personal record. His history of private pension bills in the last Congress is quite interesting. There were referred to his committee 1,304 private pension bills, some of these being for the benefit of exconfederates who served in both armles. Less than fifty of this vast aggregate became a law. President Cleveland vetoed by the "pocket process"—that is simply refusing to sign, without any reason—a large number of the private bills passed and gave his reasons for vetoing several other bills.

ing to sign, without any reason—a large number of the private bills passed; and gave his reasons for vetoing several other bills.

About the only pension act that stands to the credit of this Congress is the one to make the minimum pension rate \$3 a month. Heretofore the rate has been as low as \$2 a month, and many thousands were getting only \$4 each per month. Under this amendment, which was put on to the bill in the Senate by a Republican, the lowest rate will be \$1. The House concurred in that Senate amendment because it had to do it. But by a two-thirds vote the House passed a bill increasing to \$12 a month the service pensions granted to all survivors of the Mexican war, and to the survivors of a number of Indian wars which took piace in the Southern States, and that increase practically affected ex-confederates only.

Mr. Martin did not report the bill or have anything to do with it, which increased to \$6 a month the pensions of a considerable number of Union veterans heretofore drawing such miscrable pittances as \$2 and \$4 a month. Neither did Mr. Martin make any opposition in the House to the passage of the bill to give all survivors of the Mexican and certain Indian wars or their widows, \$12 a month. About every Demorat in the House voted for that bill for the benefit of the ex-confederates. A large number of them voted against giving half as much as \$6 a month to Union veterans, who get their pensions on account of disability, because all these small pensions were given for disability. Under the circumstances it would seem to have been wise on Mr. Martin's part to have been federates were drawing pensions so of ling, still reducing the expenditures for pens

REPORTS FROM CONSULS. Traffic of the Suez Canal-The Belfast

Linen Trade. WASHINGTON, March 9 .- "Not one mercantile ship flying the United States flag entered the canal last year, although many cargoes destined for America passed through in British ships," says United years ago, was only 1,284. These figures show how completely the canal has revolutionized the traffic between the far East and Europe. The largest business year the canal ever had was in 1889, when 4,206 steamers passed through. The application of electric light to marine purposes is now so general that nearly % per cent, of the vessels using the canal last year were enabled to steam at night. Of the 3,352 ships passing through iast year, 2,334 were British. According to a report to the State Department from United States Consul Taney, at Belfast, the past year was the most disastrous year in trade ever experienced there. This was accounted for by the prolonged stagnation of trade in the United States and the shrinkage of values. The United States This was accounted for by the prolonged stagnation of trade in the United States and the shrinkage of values. The United States consumes from 50 to 60 per cent. of the Belfast product of flaxen textiles. The shrinkage in values amounted to \$5,000,000, eating up all profit, and in instances creating a loss. There was also a curtailment of production amounting to from one-quarter to one-third of the capacity. These things were charged to the American tariff agitation and on this point the Belfast Board of Trade had this to say: "Our chief desideratum, with regard to American customs duties is that the tariff shall be rarely altered. If the rates are high it is the Americans who pay them. Mr. McKinley has said: 'It is the foreigners who pay the tariff,' but is not this almost childish, for if we send floo worth of the goods to the States and pay £35 duty on that £100 worth we shall certainly not sell those goods for less than £125." The report states that since the passage of the tariff law, business has improved and the demand is now equal to what it was any time in the past five years, purchases for the United States being made up of medium and coarse grades of linen. One significant statement made by the Belfast Chamber of Commerce is quoted by the consul as follows: "It is not generally known that England's commerce with \$5,000,-000 people under the stars and stripes amounts to quite as much as her trade with the \$368,000,000 under the British flag. America is therefore the best friend of English commerce. International commerce is the strongest tie to international friendship, and long may the two great Englishthe strongest tie to international friend-ship, and long may the two great English-speaking nations be bound together by ties of friendship, of commerce and kinship."

NO MORE PATENTS FOR LANDS.

Secretary Smith Will Shut Down on Subsidized Railways.

for lands granted the subsidized railroads shall be issued until there has been a setfrom these reads. An attempt was made failed. As soon as the resolution was presented Commissioner Lamereaux, of the

General Land Office, immediately suspended all work on the preparation of lists of land within the grants, and none were sent to the Secretary for approval while the resolution was pending.

Afterwards, when Congress adjourned, the Commissioner felt impelled to go ahead with the patenting of lands to the Union and Central Pacific roads, the same as with other grants. But, with the announcement of the Secretary that he will not approve any further patents to these roads, work of the Secretary that he will not approve any further patents to these roads, work will again be suspended. Secretary Smith will in a short time make an order to that effect, and give his reasons for such ac-tion. He says that he thinks it just that no more patents should be granted when the roads owe the government such large mandamus to compel the Secretary to continue issuing patents will be brought by the railroads. When this was suggested to Secretary Smith, to-day, he said that it would be time enough to begin work on the patents when the courts granted such man-

damus.
The lands affected are within the grants to the Union and Central Pacific between Omaha and Sacramento. It is also thought the lands within the grant to the Oregon & California railroad will be affected, as it is operated as a part of the Central Pacific

Claims of Americans Allowed. WASHINGTON, March 9 .- Minister Taylor, at Madrid, some time ago informed the Department of State that he had selected seven cases of the large number preferred by American merchants for the recovery of sums of money paid to Cuban officials alleged to be in excess of the proper charges leged to be in excess of the proper charges on imports into that country which he intended to make test cases. The department has just been informed that the ministernas succeeded in having ave of the cases allowed and orders have been made for a refund in these by the Spanish government. The cases are those of Maicas, Ward & Co., (Hidalgo); Dowling, Aguilera & Trilla and Alonzo. Two of these cases are for refund of duties collected on goods that should have been admitted free, but upon which duty was exacted owing to a misinterpretation by the Cuban officials of the language of the reciprocity treaty. The other cases were claims for refund of fines collected because of trivial errors in manifests.

Receivers Will Get the Money. WASHINGTON, March 9 .- Secretary Carsle to-day issued an order directing that (Continued on Second Page.)

OSCAR WILDE AND MARQUIS OF QUEENSBERRY IN POLICE COURT.

Latter Committed for Trial on the Charge of Libeling the Languid Apostle of the Beautiful.

BATCH OF LONDON GOSSIP

MANY PROMINENT PEOPLE STILL AFFLICTED WITH THE GRIP.

Prince of Wales Enraged Because Premier Rhodes Was Not Admitted to the Travelers' Club.

LONDON, March 9.-The Marquis of Queensberry was, to-day, at the Mariborough-street police station, formally committeed for trial by Mr. Newton, the sitting magistrate, on the charge of having libeled Oscar Wilde at the Albemarle Club. The Marquis declared in the court that he wrote the card simply to bring matters to a head and save his son, and that he abided. by what he wrote. Mr. Edward H. Carson, Q. C., M. P., formerly Solicitor-general for Ireland, and who was counsel in most of the government prosecutions in Ireland under the crimes act, defended the Marquis

The court was crowded with well-known people. Oscar Wilde, who wore a long, dark blue overcoat with velvet cuffs, drave to the Police Court in great style in a carriage and pair, with footman and coachman. Accompanying Mr. Wilde was Lord Alfred Douglas, son of the Marquis of Queensberry, but he was not allowed to remain in the court during the examination of Mr. Wilde. Mr. Wilde was immediately placed on the stand and began his evidence with an air of languid loftiness. When he was asked if he was Oscar Wilde, the author and dramatist, the witness replied: "I think I am well known." This remark made Mr. Newton interpose sharply, saying: "Answer the question, please." Thereupon the plaintiff replied: "Yes." The reproof of the magistrate caused Mr. Wilde to assume a less important air.

Replying to questions put to him by his own counsel, plaintiff said that he first became acquainted with the Marquis of Queensberry in 1893. He remembered lunch-Marquis's second son, and who was born in 1870, in the Cafe Royal during the month of October, 1892, when the defendant entered the room by invitation of his son, sat down at the same table. Continuing, Mr. Wilde said he did not see the Marquis of Queensberry again until 1893, when he and Lord Alfred Douglas were again lunching in the same cafe. The defendant on that occasion shook hands with both Mr. Wilde and his son, and the witness invited the Marquis to join them. with Lord Alfred Douglas, who is the A LETTER RULED OUT.

At this stage of the proceedings, counsel for Mr. Wilde handed him a letter, and the witness was asked if such a document had been placed in his hards by Lord Alfred Douglas shortly afterward. The magistrate hero remarked that he thought this document should not be put in evidence.

Mr. Carson, counsel for the Marquis, interposed, saying that he did not object to the latter being put in evidence. On the coninter being put in evidence. On the court trary, he preferred that it should be brought before the court, as he wished to show that the Marquis of Queensberry was acting in the interest of his son. To this Mr. Newton said he could not then enter into that question. Mr. Carson objected to this, and asked that the document be put in evidence in order that the matter might be investigated in the fullest manner possible. Counsel for Mr. Wilde said that it was not intended that letter should be read in court, as the names of exalted personages were mentioned, and he did not think it right that their names should transpire. Counsel also explained that the mysterious letter was introduced with the view of charging the Marquis of Queensberry with additional libels, but as Mr. Newton insisted that in that case the letter should be read in court, counsel for the plaintiff withdrew the letter. Mr. Wilde then continued his evidence, testifying as to how he was handed the card of the Marquis of Queensberry on which was written the offensive words by a porter at the Albemarie Club. Mr. Carson then cross-examined the witness in regard to his acquaintance with Lord Alfred Douglas, saying that he wished to show that the object of the Marquis of Queensberry was to end the acquaintance of his son with the plaintiff. The magistrate said he considered this defense to be a piea of justification, and did not allow Mr. Carson to proceed. The Marquis of Queensberry was then asked if he had anything to say, whereupon he arose and declared that he wrote the card "simply to bring matters to a head and to save my son." He added; "I abide by what I wrote." The Marquis was then formally committed for trial, ball being allowed in 1,500.

Concerning the arrest of the Marquis the European edition of the New York Herald in its issue of March 2 says: "The malguis of Queensberry described as fifty years of age, no occupation," was charged in a warrant for 'publishing a certain defamatory libel of and concerning one Oscar Wilde, at Albemarie street trary, he preferred that it should be brought

ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE. until the death of Lord Drumlanrig placed him next in the succession, was the younger son of the Marquis. Owing to the friendship existing between Wilde and Lord Alfather, who, feeling the position more acutely by reason of sundry reports conmost violent antipathy to Mr. was for this reason that he was arrested yesterday morning at his rooms in Carter's Hotel Albemarie street, taken to Vine street, and from there before Mr. Newton, at the Marlborough street. Before reaching there he sent for his old friend, Sir

at the Marlborough street. Before reaching there he sent for his old friend, Sir George Lewis, who at once came to him and subsequently appeared in his defense. Mr. Wilde was also in court, accompanied by the extremely fragile looking Lord Alfred Douglas.

"I saw the Marquis of Queensberry tonight, and though he natuarlly was in a somewhat nervous and excited condition he talked freely enough concerning the case, so far at least as it affected Mr. Wilde alone. I sent that card, said he, to Wilde to bring matters to a head. For the past two years I have been hunting for him in order that I might have an opportunity of assaulting him in consequence of what I believe to be well-founded rumors in connection with persons in whom I am interested. About a year ago I called on him at his house, but could not get hold of him. In fact, he always manages to elude me, and I think he must employ detectives to keep him posted regarding my movements. I wished to assault him so that he should be forced to bring an action against me and thus give me an opportunity of stating what I believe to be the truth about the matter. I am delighted at the result of my action in leaving that card, and I feel nuch easier in my mind now. In regard to the words I wrote upon that card the reports in the papers are incorrect. I did not apply the offensive epithet to him directly, for that would have been libelous. I prefaced it with the words 'posing as.' which renders it, from the legal point of view, entirely different.

"Into the exact reasons for the strong action I have taken I don't care at present